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BAHAMA MOSSES

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

The following is a list of the mosses, 33 species in 28 genera, contributed by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton to the Bahama Flora.¹ The list is printed here for convenience of reference by those who have not access to the original publication.

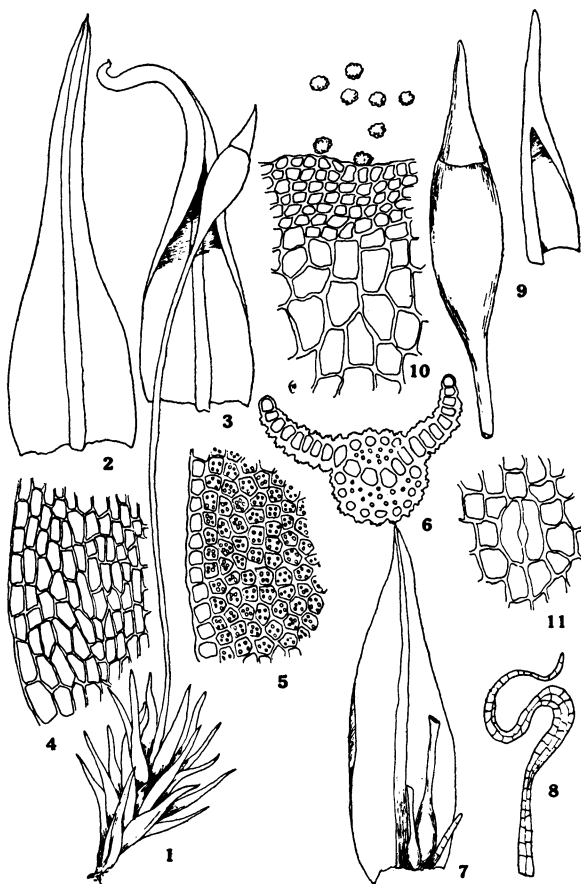
Leucobryum albidum (Brid.) Lindb., *Octoblepharum albidum* (L.) Hedw., *Fissidens monandrus* Mitt., *Fissidens Garberi* Lesq. & James, *Fissidens radicans* Mont., *Calymperes Richardi* C. M., *Syrrhopodon Gaudichaudii* Mont., *Tortula agraria* Sw., *Gyroweisia Barbula* (Schwaegr.) Paris, *Hymenostomum flavescens* E. G. Britton, sp. nov., *Hyophila Tortula* (Schwaegr.) Hampe, *Desmatodon Garberi* Lesq. & James, *Barbula Crugeri* Sond., *Trichostomum rivale* (Mitt.) Jaeg., *Macromitrium mucronifolium* (Hook. & Grev.) Schwaegr., *Schlotheimia Sullivantii* C. M., *Funaria hygrometrica* (L.) Sibth., *Funaria flavicans* Michx., *Bryum capillare* L., *Bryum coronatum* Schwaegr., *Leucodontopsis floridana* (Aust.) E. G. Britton, *Pirella cymbifolia* (Sull.) Cardot, *Papillaria nigrescens* (Sw.) Jaeg., *Stereophyllum radiculosum* (Hook.) Mitt. (*Homalia Wrightii* Sull.), *Haplocladium microphyllum* (Sw.) Broth., *Amblystegium Sipro* (Beauv.) E. G. Britton, *Isopterygium micans* (Sw.) Cardot, *Vesicularia vesicularis* (Schwaegr.) Broth., *Mittenothamnium diminutivum* (Hampe) E. G. Britton, *Taxithelium planum* (Brid.) Spruce, *Sematophyllum subpinnatum* (Brid.) E. G. Britton, *Sematophyllum admistum* (Sull.) Mitt., *Sematophyllum sericifolium* Mitt.

Hymenostomum flavescens E. G. Britton, sp. nov. Bahama Flora, p. 485. 1920.

Plants usually light yellowish-green. Stems short, 3-5 mm. high; leaves 1.5-2 mm. long; apex lanceolate, incurved and cucullate, base broader and hyaline; margins inrolled, entire; vein stout, rough above, ending in the mucronate point; lower cells clear and smooth, up to 67 μ long; upper cells only 8 μ long, densely papillose on both surfaces, with 3-4 small papillae. Dioicous. Pedicel slender, 10-15 mm. long, erect; capsule ovoid-cylindric, 1-1.25 mm. long with the beaked lid; calyptra cucullate, twisted; peristome and annulus

¹ The Bahama Flora. By Nathaniel Lord Britton and Charles Frederick Millsbaugh. pp. 477-500. New York. 26 June, 1920.

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HYMENOSTOMUM FLAVESCENS E. G. B., SP. NOV.

- FIG. 1. Plant, $\times 8$.
 FIG. 2 and 3. Stem-leaves, $\times 23$. Fig. 2, dry; 3, when moist.
 FIG. 4. Basal cells of leaf, $\times 180$.
 FIG. 5. Margin of leaf and cells about $\frac{1}{2}$ down leaf, $\times 200$.
 FIG. 6. Cross-section near middle of leaf, $\times 180$.
 FIG. 7. Perichaetial leaf with archegonia, 23.
 FIG. 8. Paraphyses sometimes found enclosed in the perichaetial leaves, $\times 40$.
 FIG. 9. Capsule and calyptra, $\times 11$.
 FIG. 10. Exothecal cells at and near rim of capsule, also spores, $\times 180$.
 FIG. 11. Stoma.

none, the mouth bordered by 5-6 rows of smaller, denser, quadrate cells; walls thin; spores brown, papillose, 18-24 μ in diameter, ripe in winter.

New Providence, Eleuthera, Andros, Great Bahama, Abaco and Acklin's Island. Type from Pinder's Point, Great Bahama, Britton and Millspaugh, 2515. February, 1905. Bahama Hymenostomum.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

LITTLE JOURNEYS INTO MOSSLAND

III.—BRYOLOGIZING IN EARLY SPRING

GEORGE B. KAISER

Early spring is a particularly good time to go moss-hunting. Not only do many of our common species mature their spores at this season, but the as yet scant growth of grasses and other herbaceous plants allows us to more readily see and collect specimens—especially of several very small bryophytes which later more easily escape our attention.

Observe those clayey banks covered with an abundant green felt of protonema and you will see groups of sturdy gray sporophytes, two to three inches high, standing up straight as soldiers, their hair-caps mostly gone and the Polytrichum-like peristome exposed. This moss is *Pogonatum brevicaulis* and, towards the South, on bare sandy banks, one may find the nearly allied *Pogonatum brachyphyllum*, whose leaves and fruiting parts have a decidedly reddish tinge.

Closely examining other clayey or marly banks one may here and there see tiny dark red dots. These dots generally prove to be male plants of *Acaulon rufescens*, showing antheridia clustered amid rosettes of minute leaves with very clear and large cells. The female plants occur far less often and I have collected them but once. This was on a day in March some years ago, when Mr. Chamberlain and I were in a party led by Dr. C. C. Abbott to view the great white oak in the Meeting House grounds at Crosswicks, New Jersey. Our way passed along the then much swollen waters of Crosswicks Creek and to avoid the muddy conditions of the streamside we entered a fallow field. Bryologically this was a fortunate move, for in that field we found three exceedingly interesting dwarfs among the mosses. We were soon upon all fours examining them.

The first one was the afore-mentioned *Acaulon* in fine fruiting condition, displaying round capsules of light brown immersed among the pink-tinted leaves. *Phascum acaulon* (*P. cuspidatum*), the second, was not difficult to differentiate under the handlens. The plants were longer, the capsules not quite so immersed, and the leaves distinctly pointed and twisted.

The third, *Astomum Sullivantii*, was probably the most attractive of the trio, with its evident, glossy, dark-brown capsules appearing among the beautifully twisted leaves. Both the *Phascum* and *Astomum* I have often found